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Colombia

Oilseeds and Products

Oilseeds and Products - Annual Report

2000

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Report Highlights:
In late 1999, the GOC reduced import duties for soybeans, soybean meal, and soybean oil from outside the Andean Community to a maximum of 40 percent. Soybean production has been declining since 1990 but is expected to increase moderately in 1999/2000. Feed users have been shifting imports from soy meal to soybeans, due to a VAT imposed in 1999 on imports of feed ingredients but not on soybeans.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Bogota [CO1], CO

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Executive Summary

In an important development, on December 24, 1999, the Colombian government ***reduced the effective import duties*** for soybeans, soybean meal, and soybean oil from countries outside the Andean Community from 60 percent for soybeans and 78 percent for soybean meal and oil to a uniform 40 percent. The new duty level functions as a cap on the total variable duty on these products under the Andean Community price band system. This will improve the competitive situation for U.S. soybeans in Colombia, since the lower duty will make the landed price of U.S. soybeans slightly lower than that of Bolivia. Although Bolivia is exempt from import duties, as a member of the Andean Community, higher freight costs result in similar landed prices.

Colombia's combined ***production*** of soybean and palm kernel in 1998/99 remained unchanged from 1997/98. Soybean output has been declining since 1990, but in 1999/2000 it is projected to increase moderately. Palm kernel production is estimated to grow three percent in 1999/2000, and similar increases are forecast for the following three years. No output increment in soybean meal is projected for 1999/2000, since it has become unprofitable, due to the application of a value-added tax. Total production of soybean and palm oil is estimated to remain unchanged in 1999/2000 and 2000/01. Palm kernel oil output will rise two percent each of these years, but soybean oil is projected to remain unchanged.

Total ***consumption*** of soybean and palm kernel is projected to rise four percent in 1999/2000, due mainly to increased demand for poultry feed. Combined consumption of soybean and palm kernel meals is expected to decrease six percent in 1999/2000. Palm kernel meal will grow two percent in that year but soybean meal will fall six percent. Consumption of soybean and palm kernel oils is expected to increase one percent each year in both 1999/2000 and 2000/01. Palm kernel oil usage will rise two percent but soybean oil is projected to remain at the same level in both years.

Colombia has become increasingly dependent upon ***imports*** of soybeans to meet local industry requirements. Soybean imports almost doubled in 1998/99, due to the establishment of a value-added tax (VAT) imposed on imported oilseed meals but not on soybeans; however, annual increments of soybean imports in later years will slow to about three percent. Due to the same VAT, soybean meal imports declined nine percent in 1998/99 and a further 14 percent reduction is projected for 1999/2000. Soybean oil imports in 1999/2000 and 2000/01 are projected stagnant at 125,000 tons, as this oil is facing competition from domestic palm oil.

In the past two years, Colombia has been promoting its palm oils in the world market. Palm crude oil ***exports*** are expected to reach 101,000 tons in 1999/2000, up 53 percent from two years ago.

The Andean Community (AC) has been negotiating a merger with ***Mercosur*** but this may take at least another two years. Meanwhile, the AC signed a ***trade agreement with Brazil***, which included oilseeds and products.

Total Oilseeds

Production

Combined soybean and palm kernel production in the October-September 1999/2000 crop year is projected to increase five percent. ***Soybean*** production in Colombia has been declining since 1990, when a policy of trade liberalization was established. As a result, local soybean growers have not been able to compete successfully, and the domestic crop declined from 220,000 tons in 1990 to 63,000 tons in the 1998/99 marketing year. Soybean harvested area showed a 17 percent reduction in 1998/99 compared to 1997/98, because of diversion of soybean acreage to other crops, particularly sugar. However, expectations of higher world soybean prices in 1999/2000, along with expanded credit availability from the Colombian Government, is expected to result in an increase in acreage this year. In fact, soybean plantings for the first crop of the year 2000 are already higher than those of a year ago. Therefore, Post projects an eight percent increase in soybean production in 1999/2000. Post had estimated (CO-9003 of February 1999) no reduction of the 1998/99 soybean crop but in reality it fell 16 percent compared to 1997/98. Consequently, we are revising downward our previous estimates of soybean production for 1998/99 and 1999/2000 from 76,000 and 88,000 tons to 63,000 and 68,000 tons, respectively.

Palm production was favorably affected in 1998/99 by increased rainfall resulting from the La Niña weather phenomenon. During this year, palm plantings grew three percent and kernel output improved sharply by 13 percent reflecting higher yields. However, palm growers predict that during most of the year 2000, weather will return to more normal patterns and project only a three-percent increase in both area and production. Over the next three to five years, palm production is forecast to grow at an average annual rate of three percent. Based on revised data from the Palm Growers Federation (FEDEPALMA), we are increasing our previous palm kernel output estimates for 1998/99 and 1999/2000 by 10 percent.

Colombia is the fifth largest palm oil producer in the world after Malaysia, Indonesia, Nigeria, and the Ivory Coast. Colombia's crude palm oil yields rank third in the world, after Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica. Palm oil is the only oil-bearing crop that has shown growth in production during the current decade, but the expansion has begun to show a slight slow-down. Production grew in the first eight years of this decade at an average annual rate of four percent, but in 1998/99 declined to a three-percent rate. A similar three-percent annual growth in output is projected for the next 3-5 years. Eighty-six percent of total planted area is now being harvested from palm stands whose average age is 36 months or older. Plantings of new palm areas average 4,500 hectares per year. Strong incentives from high world prices for palm crude oil are expected to result in increased palm plantings, in spite of the increasing insecurity in the countryside resulting from insurgent group activity.

Consumption

Total oilseed consumption (soybeans and palm kernels) is projected to rise four percent in 1999/2000. Palm oil and soybean use grew by three and four percent, respectively. Soybean usage is projected to grow four percent in 2000/01. Soybean consumption over the next 3-5 years will be determined in part by the growth of feed output, which is projected at about four percent annually. Poultry growers increasingly are using full-fat soybeans in their feeds; full-fat soybean use now accounts for almost half of the soybean use.

Trade

Colombia has become increasingly dependent upon imports of soybeans and soybean meal to meet the mixed feed industry's protein needs. Soybean imports--no palm products have being imported in recent years--in 1999/2000 are estimated to increase three percent to 310,000 tons, valued at US$70 million. In January 1999, the Colombian government extended the national value-added tax to imported oilseed meals but not to soybeans. This resulted in a shift away from soybean meal into soybeans (see "Oilseeds", "Policy", "Value Added Tax"), with soybean imports in 1998/99 jumping by 45 percent. However, now that the adjustment to the VAT has been made, growth of soybean imports is forecast to slow the next three years to about three percent annually. Our previous estimates (CO-9003 of February 12, 1999) for soybean imports in 1998/99 and 1999/2000 have been revised downward to 300,000 and 310,000 tons, respectively, based on current data from the feed manufacturing sector.

Bolivia was the dominant supplier of soybeans to the Colombian market until 1995. However, since then it has become more interested in exporting value-added products, i.e., soybean meal and oil. Consequently, its share of the Colombian soybean market dropped to only 22 percent in 1998/99. Bolivia, as a member of the Andean Community, enjoys duty-free access into Colombia, while U.S. soybeans are subject to a 15 percent duty. In addition, U.S. soybeans also face additional variable duties under the application of the Andean Community's reference and price band systems (see "Marketing, Price Band").

Currently, the United States holds a 55 percent share of Colombia's soybean imports. It is estimated that the U.S. share will increase in 1999/2000, due to a recently issued decree reducing the price band variable levy (see "Marketing, Price Band").

Total Meals

Production

Oilseed meal supply in Colombia is composed mainly of soybean meal, cottonseed meal, palm kernel meal, and sesameseed meal. All fish meal used in the country is imported from Peru, Chile, and Ecuador. Fish meal imports have been declining since 1994 (72,092 tons in that year), as the world supply for this product has tightened, due to erratic weather conditions in South American producing countries. Fish meal imports in 1999 are estimated at 20,000 tons, only about one-fourth those in 1994.

Total meal production in 1999/2000 will remain unchanged from last year. Palm kernel meal output showed a two-percent increase in 1999/2000, but soybean meal production remained at the same level as in 1998/99. Soybean oil extraction has stagnated, because this activity has become unprofitable (see "Policy, Value Added Tax"). This production/import trend will continue in 1999/2000. Colombia's soybean crushing facilities now consist of eight plants. Total annual processing capacity for these facilities is estimated at about 320,000 tons of soybean meal, but only half of this capacity is currently being used.

Based upon data supplied by the Palm Growers Association (FEDEPALMA), Post has revised upward its palm kernel meal production estimates for 1998/99 and 1999/2000 from 44,000 and 45,000 tons to 49,000 and 50,000 tons, respectively. Growth in palm kernel meal production in the near term is expected to continue at about two percent annually.

Consumption

Total domestic consumption of soybean meal and palm kernel meal is forecast to decline six percent in 1999/2000 and a further five percent the following year. Individually, palm kernel meal usage is expected to grow two percent every year but soybean meal is expected to fall six percent in 1999/2000. Poultry producers and feed manufacturers have shifted to imports of soybeans instead of soybean meal, because of the application of Colombia's value added tax, IVA (see "Oilseeds & Products, Policy, Value Added Tax") to imported oilseed meals but not to soybeans. Soybean meal accounts for roughly 90 percent of total vegetable meal usage by the feed sector. Oilseed meal usage is estimated to grow at approximately four percent annually over the next five years. After the declines in 1999/2000 and 2000/2001, meal consumption is expected to again show slow growth of one to two percent per year.

Close to 95 percent of Colombia's full-fat soybean meal (FFSBM) production utilizes an extrusion or roasting process. Broiler producers account for half of national FFSBM usage, while layers account for 30 percent, swine 15 percent, and horses/pets five percent. According to studies/trials conducted by the American Soybean Association, usage of FFSBM in Colombia is likely to continue expanding, ultimately accounting for as much as 50 percent of the country's total protein requirements.

Trade

As a result of the value-added tax imposed (see below "Oilseeds & Products, Policy, Value Added Tax") on oilseed meals as of January 1999, soybean meal imports declined nine percent in 1999/2000 and are expected to decline an additional 14 percent in 2000/01. Further declines over the next 3-5 years are likely. Over the past three years, the United States has supplied over 60 percent of all soybean meal imported by Colombia. Most of the rest has been imported from Bolivia.

Total Oils

Production

Colombia's soybean and palm oil output in 1999/2000 and 2000/01 is projected to remain at about the same level as 1998/99. Palm kernel oil production is expected to grow two percent in both of these years; but soybean oil output is not expected to increase, since it has become unprofitable (see below "Oilseeds & Products, Policy, Value Added Tax").

Grower prices for crude palm oil improved in 1999, as the domestic market reflected increasing world market prices. Local monthly prices for crude palm oil showed an average 54 percent increase over those of the previous year. Grower prices in Colombia track closely with world prices, since a GOC price-setting system was discontinued in 1996.

Consumption

Consumption of soybean and palm kernel oils is projected to increase one percent in both 1999/2000 and 2000/01. Palm kernel oil use is projected to increase two percent in both years. However, consumption of soybean oil is expected to remain at about the same level. Soybean oil, both imported or locally produced, is needed to enhance cooking oils containing palm oil. Stagnation of soybean oil use is due to the good supply of palm oil.

Trade

Soybean oil imports (Colombia does not import palm oil) in 1999/2000 and 2000/01 are expected to remain constant at 125,000 tons, due to the availability of domestic palm oil. Soybean oil imports in the following 3-5 years are projected to remain at about the same levels as 1999/2000. Argentina is the main soybean oil supplier, accounting for about 60 percent of Colombia's imports. The United States and Bolivia, each supplies about 20 percent of Colombia's import needs.

The palm oil industry is projecting exports of 101,000 tons of crude palm oil and 7,200 tons of palm kernel oil in 1999/2000, up 53 and 51 percent from two years ago. In the past two years, Colombia has been promoting its palm oils, especially in the European Union countries. Over two-thirds of all crude palm oil exports are destined for those countries. Approximately one-half of all palm oil exports are headed for the United Kingdom and 20 percent for other Andean Community countries.

Oilseeds and Products

Policy

Value-Added Tax (VAT)

The existing value-added tax (VAT) of 16 percent was extended by the government to most feed ingredients in January 1999. Subsequently, the VAT was reduced by one point to 15 percent in January 2000. Whole oilseeds are not subject to the tax, since that have not been further processed. Fats and oils, which are categorized separately, are assessed a rate of 10 percent. This has adversely affected feed manufacturers whose production costs have increased by about 8 percent. It is difficult for feed manufacturers to pass this cost on to livestock producers, since the value-added tax is not imposed upon prepared feeds. Feed producers that previously purchased soybean meal now find that their profit margin has taken a nosedive. Both feed manufacturers and livestock producers are attempting to reduce production costs by importing larger quantities of soybeans.

Imports of prepared feed also have been encouraged by application of the VAT. Colombia imported 10,000 tons of feed in 1999--up 14 percent--and it is estimated to import 12,000 tons (at a value of $22 million) in year 2000.

Absorption Agreements

The Colombian government ensures the consumption of domestically produced agricultural products by controling imports of substitute or derived products through a policy system called "Absorption Agreements". The Ministry of Agriculture must approve any import application for products under the absorption agreements policy, before an import license is issued by Incomex (Ministry of Foreign Trade). The Ministry of Agriculture will not approve an import application unless it can verify that the applicant has purchased a certain quantity of domestically produced product in the previous calendar year.

An absorption agreement for oilseed products was established in January 1995, but was then abolished in January 1996. Soybeans were the main domestic product protected but their output was falling and at that time no recovery of the crop was foreseen. The other product which the absorption agreements were intended to protect was palm oil. Stearin and olein, two palm oil products, are substitutes for other vegetable oils or animal fats, such as tallow or yellow grease. Tallow and yellow grease are used in the soap industry and in prepared feed formulas. However, during 1995, the palm oil industry saw good sale opportunities in the world market and lost interest in the local market.

Price Stabilization Fund

Colombia's palm oil industry maintains a goal of expanding export sales. This is viewed as a strategic marketing objective for the industry's surplus palm oil. A major obstacle to reaching this goal is the higher price levels that exist in the domestic market in relation to overseas markets. To offset this sales price differential, the GOC created in 1998 the Grower Price Stabilization Fund (decree 2354). Oil refiners are assessed a percentage of the value of their domestic sales, which is deposited in the Stabilization Fund. Oil refiners receive a variable subsidy on their oil exports from this fund. The Price Stabilization Fund has stimulated export sales of palm oil.

Marketing

Economic Integration

The Andean Community (Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Venezuela) has been negotiating with Mercosur (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay) to merge these two trade blocks since the mid-1990's. However, Mercosur entered a period of internal difficulties in 1999 which hampered negotiations. At this point, the Andean Community (AC), although continuing its interest in the whole group, entered into bilateral negotiations with Brazil.

As of August 16, 1999, the AC signed a merger with Brazil to be in effect until August 2001. The AC expects that by that time the Mercosur block will be able to merge. Under this agreement, Brazil reduced its duties for oilseed product imports from the AC by 60 percent of the tariff rate. The AC countries in turn reduced their basic duty by 20 percent. This means that imports of oilseed products from Brazil into Colombia have a duty reduction of three points on the basic 15 percent duty but not on the price band surcharge. In other words, the total effective duty for the Colombian oilseed product imports from Brasil amounts to 37 percent instead of current 40 percent for non-AC countries. This places the United States in a more equal price position as freight from Brazil is slightly higher than from the United States.

Price Band

Under terms of the Andean Community, soybean imports from other Community countries are allowed duty-free entry into the Colombian market. Countries other than those of the Andean Community are subject to a price band. Besides the basic duty of 15 percent, soybean imports from non-Andean Community countries are subject to a variable surcharge under the price-band policy. The price-band surcharge for soybean is calculated using floor, ceiling, and reference price levels determined by the Andean Board of Directors. Under this system, import duties are levied on calculated reference prices and not on actual invoice prices. The Andean Community revises annual ceiling and floor prices in April every year; reference prices are adjusted every two weeks.

If the applicable reference price falls within the floor and ceiling prices of the band, the import duty is calculated using the common external tariff rate for the Andean Community applied to the reference price, i.e., 15 percent, except for Brazil, which is assessed 12 percent. When the reference price falls below the floor price a variable levy or surcharge based upon the difference between the floor price and the reference price is assessed. Conversely, when the reference price exceeds the ceiling price, a reduction is made to the applied duty based upon the difference between the reference and the ceiling price.

For the first half of December 1999, Colombia's total effective duty (the basic duty plus variable levy) on imports of soybeans and soybean meal was 60 percent of the reference price ($338/ton) or $203 per ton, while the total effective duty for soybean oil was 78 percent of the reference price ($501/ton) or $391 per ton.

On December 24, 1999, the Ministry of Foreign Trade issued decree 2650 establishing that the import duty for soybeans, soybean meal, and soybean oil cannot exceed 40 percent of their reference prices. As a result of this decree, the effective duty fell from $203 to $135 per ton for soybeans and soybean meal, and from $391 to $200 per ton, at current prices. This is expected to result in an increase in purchases of these products from the United States.

TABLES

Colombia: Soybean PSD, 1998/99 - 2000/01 (1,000 Hectares and 1,000 tons)

PSD Table						
Country:	Colombia					
Commodity:	Soybean					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Area Planted	35	29	40	31	0	35
Area Harvested	35	29	40	31	0	35
Beginning Stocks	6	6	12	8	10	11
Production	76	63	88	68	0	77
MY Imports	350	300	440	310	0	320
MY Imp. from U.S.	190	170	200	200	0	215
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	432	369	540	386	10	408
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	300	195	400	195	0	195
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	120	166	130	180	0	195
Total Dom. Consumption	420	361	530	375	0	390
Ending Stocks	12	8	10	11	10	18
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	432	369	540	386	10	408
Calendar Year Imports	350	300	440	310	0	320
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	190	170	200	200	0	215
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Colombia: Palm Kernel PDS, 1998/99 - 2000/01, (1,000 Hectares & 1,000 Tons)

PSD Table						
Country:	Colombia					
Commodity:	Palm Kernel					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Area Planted	145	149	149	153	0	157
Area Harvested	125	128	129	131	0	135
Trees	0	0		0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	88	97	91	100	0	103
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	88	97	91	100	0	103
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	88	97	91	100	0	103
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Seed Waste Dm.Cn.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	88	97	91	100	0	103
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	88	97	91	100	0	103
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Colombia: Soybean Meal PSD, 1998/99 - 2000/01, (1,000 tons)

PSD Table						
Country:	Colombia					
Commodity:	Meal, Soybean					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Crush	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	ERR	0.8
Beginning Stocks	80	50	64	57	34	39
Production	240	156	320	156	0	156
MY Imports	465	465	400	400	0	380
MY Imp. from U.S.	250	340	200	350	0	360
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	785	671	784	613	34	575
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	5	5	5	5	5	5
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	716	609	745	569	0	537
Total Dom. Consumption	721	614	750	574	5	542
Ending Stocks	64	57	34	39	29	33
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	785	671	784	613	34	575
Calendar Year Imports	465	465	400	400	0	380
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	250	250	200	200	0	180
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Colombia: Palm Kernel Meal PDS, 1998/99 - 2000/01, (1,000 Tons)

PSD Table						
Country:	Colombia					
Commodity:	Meal, Palm Kernel					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Crush	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	ERR	0.5
Beginning Stocks	3	3	3	3	3	3
Production	44	49	45	50	0	51
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	47	52	48	53	3	54
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	44	49	45	50	0	51
Total Dom. Consumption	44	49	45	50	0	51
Ending Stocks	3	3	3	3	3	3
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	47	52	48	53	3	54
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Colombia: Soybean Oil PSD, 1998/99 - 2000/01, (1,000 Tons)

PSD Table						
Country:	Colombia					
Commodity:	Oil, Soybean					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Crush	3	3	3	3	0	3
Extr. Rate	18	11.66667	24	11.66667	??	11.66667
Beginning Stocks	10	10	6	9	15	8
Production	54	35	72	35	0	35
MY Imports	120	120	120	120	0	120
MY Imp. from U.S.	25	25	25	25	0	25
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	184	165	198	164	15	163
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	3	3	3	3	0	3
Food Use Dom. Consump.	175	153	180	153	0	153
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	178	156	183	156	0	156
Ending Stocks	6	9	15	8	15	7
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	184	165	198	164	15	163
Calendar Year Imports	120	120	130	120	0	130
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	25	28	25	25	0	25
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Colombia: Palm Kernel Oil PSD, 1998/99 - 2000/01, (1,000 Tons)

PSD Table						
Country:	Colombia					
Commodity:	Oil, Palm Kernel					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Crush	14	20	14	21	0	21
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.4	0.49	0.4	0.49		0.5
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	35	48	36	49	0	51
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	35	48	36	49	0	51
MY Exports	7	7	8	7	0	8
MY Exp. to the EC	2	2	3	2	0	2
Industrial Dom. Consum	14	21	14	21	0	22
Food Use Dom. Consump.	14	20	14	21	0	21
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	28	41	28	42	0	43
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	35	48	36	49	0	51
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	7	7	8	7	0	8
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Colombia: Palm Crude Oil PSD, 1998/99 - 2000/01, (1,000 Hectares & 1,000 Tons)

PSD Table						
Country:	Colombia					
Commodity:	Crude Oil, Palm					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000
Area Planted	145	149	149	153	0	157
Area Harvested	125	128	129	131	0	135
Beginning Stocks	20	20	25	31	25	35
Production	465	490	480	500	0	510
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	485	510	505	531	25	545
MY Exports	80	99	85	101	0	104
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consumption	20	20	20	20	0	20
Food Use Dom. Consumption	350	350	360	360	0	370
Feed Waste Dom.Consump.	10	10	15	15	0	15
Total Dom. Consumption	380	380	395	395	0	405
Ending Stocks	25	31	25	35	25	36
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	485	510	505	531	25	545
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	80	99	85	101	0	104
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Colombia: Soybean Imports, CY1998 (1,000 Tons)

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:	Colombia	Units:	metric tons
Commodity:	Soybean		
Time period:	CY1997		
Imports for	1998		1999
U.S.	74507	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Bolivia	46536		
Uruguay	32955		
Argentina	6701		
Brazil	2060		
Venezuela	707		
Ecuador	609		
Total for Others	89568		0
Others not listed			
Grand Total	164075		0

Source: DIAN (Revenue & Customs Agency).

Colombia: Soybean Grower Prices, 1998/99 - 2000/01, (1,000 Pesos per Ton)

Prices Table			
Country:	Colombia		
Commodity:	Soybean		
Year:	1999		
Prices in (currency)	1000 'Pesos	per (uom)	metric ton
Year	1998	1999	% Change
Jan	447	516	15.4%
Feb	449	538	19.8%
Mar	453	572	26.3%
Apr	460	552	20.0%
May	457	522	14.2%
Jun	455	549	20.7%
Jul	484	556	14.9%
Aug	468	557	19.0%
Sep	470	550	17.0%
Oct	506	542	7.1%
Nov	527	562	6.6%
Dec	517	574	11.0%
Exchange Rate	1950	(Local currency/US $)	
Date of Quote	31-Jan-00	(MM/DD/YY)	

Source: Bolsa Nacional Agropecuaria.

Colombia: Palm Kernel Grower Prices, 1998/99 - 2000/01
(1,000 Pesos per Ton)

Prices Table			
Country:	Colombia		
Commodity:	Palm Kernel		
Year:	1999		
Prices in (currency)	1000 pesos	per (uom)	metric ton
Year	1998	1999	% Change
Jan	206	337	63.6%
Feb	210	352	67.6%
Mar	218	343	57.3%
Apr	226	348	54.0%
May	237	380	60.3%
Jun	250	385	54.0%
Jul	255	375	47.1%
Aug	260	334	28.5%
Sep	264	440	66.7%
Oct	284	455	60.2%
Nov	308	449	45.8%
Dec	314	447	42.4%
Exchange Rate	1935	(Local currency/US $)	
Date of Quote	31-Jan-00	(MM/DD/YY)	

Source: Fedepalma.

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